NOT EVEN A WET MOON LEFT B AN ENGLISH INVESTIGATOR.

Common Betters About the Wenther Knocked on the Head by Modern Meteorologica Study Asimals, Plants, and Proverbs All Sald to Be Worthless in Forcessing.

Superstitious and proverbial lore about the weather were cruelly rent in the iconoclastic address on "Weather Pallacies" rend to the Royal Meteorological Society at its recent anmual meeting in London by the President. R. Inwards, and printed in the last number of the Quarterly Journal of the society. In early imes, when the weather had to be studied from cloud, sky, and sea, and from the behavior of animals and plants, men were pardonable for doing what is still often a cause of error, foretelling what they most wished for and putting down as a universal law what was only a coincidence of independent events. One class of prophecies connects the weather with certain seasons of the year, particularly days in the week, or the days of certain saints, which was a convenient way of fixing a date, and even with particular times of the day. We often hear such sayings as "Fine on Friday, fine on Sunday," or "Friday is the best and the worst even. fine at eleven." When these sayings come true they are faithfully remembered, when they fall they are forgotten. There is no kind of foundation for such rules, which Mr. Inwards calls "self-exploding," or for the belief that if it rains on St. Swithin's day, July 15, it will rain for forty days after. That date is very near a well known lad period in wet years, as the terms "St. Margaret's flood," July 20, and "Lammas flood," Aug. 1, show; the fact that some heavy rains began on July 15 was enough to establish the "law," which every one

knows is constantly broken.

Equally unfounded are the scientific super stitions, presented under the shield of astron-omy, which base infallible rules for the weather on the relative position of the moon, sun, and planets. These appeal to analogy, to reason, and to common sense. The known action of sun and moon on ocean tides is generally the starting point of such theories, and It is clear to common sense that when the earth is nearer to the sun or the moon to the earth, or both sun and moon are pulling together. there ought to be a tide of atmosphere similar to the tide of ocean which these influences undoubtedly produce. But the facts do not bear the theory out; the atmospheric tides do not ebb and flow, except in an infinitesimal degree. Again, the sun and moon move in planes that are at an angle to each other, so that at times their attraction acts in widely diverging lines, at others almost in the same plane. Here is a clear case: When the angle is greatest, when the moon is "on her back," there must be atmospheric disturbance. Unfortunately the storms do not come, and we must find some other cause for our weather. Hardly a year goes by without a new moon theory to account

is by without a new moon theory to account it. M. Flarmergues, as the result of enty years of observations, has found that en the moon was furthest from the earth barometer averaged 755 millimetres, and en nearest. 754 millimetres, a difference only one millimetre. Some prophets have built thir faith or eyspredicting that weather changes would eat themselves when sun and moon got kinto the same relative position, which ye do in thereen years, with an error of only hour and a half. Others advocate a cycle fifty-four years, but all the cycle systems we broken down when tested, and as far as know, there is no period within which wher changes repeat themselves. There plenty of other fallacies about the moon, has that the full moon clears away clouds; it you should sow beans or cut trees on the ne of the moon; that it is a had sign if the on changes on Saturday or Sanday; that of full moons in a month will bring a food; he of the moon; that it is a had sign if the or changes on Saturday or Sanday; that is full moons in a month will bring a flood; it to see the cld moon in the arms of the brings on rain. M. Flammarion says that he moon's inthence on the weather is regli-le. The heat coming from it would affect temperature by twive millionths of a deour temperature by twolve millionths of a de-gree, and the attrospheric tides caused by a would only affect the barometric pressure a few hundred has a far inch, far less than the changes always taking place from other causes."

The moon and the weather May change together: fur charge of the moon but change of the most besnot change the weather.

About the sunthere are many failacies, and ever there the discovery that the spots on its surface appear with greater of less frequency, theorets in shoats have tried to prove that they rate on weather. It has been proved that the requency of sun stots and the tarriations of the memeric needle are intimately connected, and that the autora uppears and disappears in one sort of simpathy with the sun spot variations, but this is a far as we can got for the resent, as these changes seem to have no deficite relation to our weather. Mr. Scott has roved that there are no equinoctial gales.

Coming down to carria, we find a long list of attenuate of the behavior ning down to carth, we find a long list of nents of the behavior of animals and a having a supposed connection with the or. E. J. Lewe has carefully examined abort of web-known simis, and all seem to down completely. He took the signs of lying about he is a second

GREAT IS OUR ICE CREAM.

FORTY THOUSAND QUARTS A DA BATEN IN THIS CITY.

The Difference Between American and French or Italian Ica Cream Scenes in a Quarter-nere Ico Cream Cellar, Ice cream is essentially an American dish. Not by right of invention, however, as the French and Italians have made it for perhaps two centuries, but of appropriation and improve ment. America began with the foreign ice creams and ices, using them for many years, Then a Philadelphia man experimented with an American method of manufacture, and to-day this country uses far more of this luxury than all Europe put together. Strangely enough, however, we pay more here for the foreign styles than for the American, which is purer

and contains more cream. The difference between the two is that the home product is of pure cream mixed with sugar and flavoring, while the foreign styles, French and Italian are of cream mixed with milk and eggs. The foreign cream is more expensive, because a much longer time is required to freeze it. Probably 40,000 quarts of ice cream a day are consumed in New York city alone during the hot weather. In winter less day of the week," and proverbs like "Rain at than one-tenth of that amount is used, and a great part of the winter trade is on Saturdays for Sunday use. Ice cream is made in three ways; By many of the large hotels, for their own use; by street venders, who freeze their own stock, a little at a time, and by the big companies, who supply hundreds of restaurants and thousands of private families.

On Park row, within a stone's throw of Brooklyn Bridge, is one of the big ice cream factories. From the outside one sees only an ordinarysized room fitted up with tables, and back of that an office, but underneath these, and stretching out under other stores to a quarter of an acre in extent, lies the great cellar where the work of mixing, boiling, freezing, super-freezing cutting, and nacking is done. More than 100 men are kept at work there in the different departments. It was to this cellar that a SUN reporter went last week to see the operation of such a factory. The manager turned him over to the foreman, who took him down a flight of stone steps into the place. It was a very warm and humid day, and a delicious coolness was the first sensation felt on entering the cellar. In a corner near the door a great ice-chopping machine was at work chopping and throwing out ice, which a dozen men with shovels heaped into freezers and packed down. These freezers were

A vapor rose from the ice knee high, and the floor was running with water, which formed in pools here and there, in other places flowing off in little streams. The men wore woodensoled shoes to prevent the cold striking up into their bodies. The rest of their costume consisted in flannel shirts and heavy trousers.

"After work all their clothes are left here," explained Foreman Connors, "and they get dried out before the next day. You feel it cool down here, because it's from 15° to 20° below the outside temperature, and over where they are chopping ice it's a great deal colder than here. Nevertheless the men perspire freely be-

are chopping ice it's a great deal colder than here. Nevertheless the men perspire freely because of the great humidity. This place is constantly packed with ice. We have our out four his side of Albany, as we have to use tremendous quantities of ice. The company probably uses 20,000 tons a year."

The foreman then led the way to a room where rows of tall tin cans stood, most of them filled with cream, but a few containing milk. Here a strong and rather pleasant olor filled the atmosphere. It was the aroma of vanilla beams being boiled into syrup. The fee-cream people make all their own flavors direct from the fruit, whether vanilla, lemon, or peach. Most of their cream is from daries owned or controlled by hight. On its arrival it is packed away in the oig ice boxes for seven or eight hours. Then the work of mixing begins.

"They aren't mixing just now," said Mr. Connors," but the process is simple, and you don't need to see it in order to understand it. We mix the cream with sugar and pour in the fault julce already prepared by curselves, mixing it is must the cream with sugar and pour in the fault julce already prepared by ourselves, mixing it is mixture is run through a strainer you can see it over there were half a duogn of them, worked by machinery. After the cream and fruit mixture had been poured into the freezer this was set in a tub. Between the tub and freeze was a chamber which was packed fight with cracked ice and sait, a little water being poured over so that the sait should melt rapidly. Inside the freezer is a siasf with seven or eight blaises forming a sort of paddiewheel which heats up the mixture as the freezer revolves when the machinery is set in motion. By an ingenious microanleal device the paddies are made to revolve in a direction prediction to relieve the paddies are made to revolve in a direction prediction to relieve the paddies are made to revolve in a direction prediction to relieve the proper and placed in a hox. The paper and bot went only temps frozen is a temperature of zero or

WAYS OF RATTLESNAKES. SOME COMMON ERRORS REGARDING

They Kill by a Blow Bon't Have to Cott

Before Striking Hattlemakes that Pol-lowed the Trail of Their Bead Mates. "Nobody was ever hitten by a rattlesnake, and nobody ever will be," said a man who has studied them. "And the reason is the best that could possibly be. A rattlesnake can't bite. It isn't likely that any creature that lives and is provided with teeth and jaws has less power of biting. The snake's jaws are not hinged. They are attached to each other by an elastic cartilage. Thus the snake has no leverage whatever in closing one jaw against the other, and if it attempted to inflict injury by biting, it couldn't so much as pierce the skin. The fangs of a rattlesnake are driven into the flesh by a stroke, not a bite, as is well shown by the fact that punctures are made only by the armament of the upper faw. The lower jaw has nothing to do with the act. A man striking a boat hook into a log is an exact representation of the manner in which the rattlesnake bites. So whenever any one tells you about some one else being bitten by a rattle snake, bet him it isn't so. You'll win. It is an impossibility for a rattlesnake to bite.

"But, although the rattlesnake can't bite, if you're fooling around in a country where he is spending the summer, you want to keep your eye peeled. And there is one particular thing you don't want to forget. It is a common and widespread fallacy that a rattlesnake is entirely harmless so long as he is uncoiled. believed that once, and found out by a startling personal experience that it wasn't so. It is true that when a rattlesnake is stretched at full length, with the muscles extended to the utmost, he could not strike an inch forward, but from that position he can strike backward his full length, and with and directed it, was a daring and brilliant adlightning-like velocity. One day I dropped a big stone on the head of a big rattler that lay in this position, crushing the head, the stone lying partly on the head. After gazing for some time at the quivering reptile, so suddenly taken from life, I stooped down to remove his rattles. I had no sooner touched his tail than his mutilated head flew back, and almost of secondary importance. When the civil war grazing my check, struck the sleeve of my coat just below the shoulder, where both fangs were buried, pulling out of the jaw and remaining in the sleeve as the snake fell back to the ground. They had not missed my cheek by more than a hair's breadth. With precaution I have made that test of a rattlesnake's capacity of striking in that way many times since then, and the snake always struck instinct is so strong in this reptile that I have known a rattler, two hours after its head was several from its body, to strike back flercely with its bleeding stump the instant its tall

was touched. "There is at least one case on record where this belief that a rattlesnake couldn't strike until it was in coil resulted fatally. The man was working in his garden, when he discovered a rattlesnake lying with only its rattles and two or three inches of its tail projecting from under the bottom rail of the fence on the side heart to him, the rest of the snake being on the other side. The man, celing unable to give the snake a blow that would kill it while it was in that position, thought he would seize its rattles and pull it quickly out into full view and kill it with his hoe. He crept up and seized the rattles, but had no sooner touched them than the rattlesnake doubled back over the rail and sank its fangs in the hand that held its tail. The man killed the snake and hurtiel to the house, where he died in a short time. "But the typical position of the rattlesnake when intent on deadly assault is the coil. This is not always a symmetrical spiral, but the body is massed in more or less regular folds, the muscles are contracted, and the reptile is iterally an aminate set spiring. From this position the rattler can spring from one-half to two-thirds of his length. Before the strekt the mouth is opened wide, the fangs falling down from their sockets in the upper law and standing firmly in their position. The head is thrust was working in his garden, when he discov-

to two-thirds of his case, the fangs falling down the month is opened wide, the fangs falling down from their sockets in the upper law and standing firmly in their position. The head is thrust forward, the half coils below it being straightened out to lengthen the neck and to give power to the strike. There is no preliminary motion. The stab is made with abrupt swift ness that delies escape of the victim. There is not one strike. The snake passes back into it coll again with the same swiftness that it three fiself out. As the fangs enter the flesh the venum is injected. If the thing struck at beyond the rather's reach, the snake has tipower of squirting its venum in lets, which can do to a distance of four feet or more. Despire the first had a parrow escape once.

BICKLEY'S DUELLING LAW. MOT POLITICS IN ONEIDA. THE CODE MADE FOR THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

rery Effort to Secure Reconciliation Was to Be Made Up to the Time the Duct Began, and Then Somebody Had to Dic. The condemnation of Col. Francisco Romero in a Mexican court for the unlawful killing of José Verastegui in a duel is not, as it might seem, a judicial reprehension of duelling. but simply evidence of an effort to draw the line between fair fighting under the code and assassination. The Public Prosecuter, it is true, vigorously denounced duelling and duellists, but the conviction was obtained upon proof that the code had been treacheously violated to enable the predetermined murder of the victim, with assurance of safety, on the field at least, for the assassin. It is questionable if the outcome of this case will diminish the practice of duelling among Mexican military men. Legal penalties, of more or less doubtful enforcement generally, have little deterrent effect upon men willing to risk their lives upon what they call the field of honor. One of the most perfect systems for restraint and discouragement of duelling ever devised was that included in the code of the Knights of the Gölden Circle, which recognized the duel as permissible and conditionally proper.

It is a common error to suppose that the

Knights of the Golden Circle were simply an

engine of secession, organized in the Southwest during the first year of the civil war. was what the greater part of the order became, after its original purpose was necessarily abandoned, but in its inception and up to the time when it had no fewer than 16,000 active members upon its rolls, prior to the civil war, its aim was the armed colonization of Mexico, and its motto "Peaceably, if we can; forcibly, if we must," Commander Bickley, who devised venturer, who had set his heart upon the conquest of Mexico, not for purposes of plunder but to enable its settlement by Americans, the development of its vast resources, the estab lishment of good government, and its eventual admission as one of the States of the Union. broke out it put a stop to his enterprise at once. for all his Southern Knights were in demand for the armies of the Confederacy. There were then two large "Castles" in the North, one in New York and the other in Cincinnati, and several small ones, but 90 per cent, of the order were south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is doubtful if Bickley ever cared a button, as between North and South, which whipped, but he, unfortunately for himself, got it into his head that the latter would win. He further imagined that the contest would be short, and that it would eventually greatly strengthen his cherished project with men and resources. when the time again was propitions for him to move on Mexico, if he could meanwhile win prominence and popularity in the Confederate ervice. So all the original plans of the Knights of the Golden Circle, their splendid code of laws and their admirable system of organization, were pigeouholed and the order was divided. The larger part, retaining the old name, but under a new and much simpler form of or ganization, declared for the cause of secession while the Northern minority disbanded their "castles" and renounced Bickley and his schemes forever. And it was not long until the new K. G. U. were exposed and broken up; Bickley was thrown into Fort Lafayette and eventually died, and the whole thing was dumped into the bog of vaguely remembered and imperfectly understood facts, out of which

so much history is conveniently moulded. These remarks upon the real purpose of this order are necessary to explain the singular blending in the organization of the military and civil elements. It was planned, with admirable foresight, primarily to take control of Mexico by force and, secondarily, to keep that control by faultless administration of a perfect system of laws.

which was that of the soldier; for admission to which it was requisite that a man should have a good character, possess some trade, occupation, or accomplishment rendering him carable of self-support and usefulness in a community, and that he should pass a physical examination at least as strict as that preliminary to en-If it had failen an inch lower it would have ontered his eyes, certainly blinding him, and perhaps killing him.

"Somethrees a rattlesmake loses its fangs in the flesh of the object it strikes, but that does only temperary damage to its deadly armory. There are piecty of incipient fangs iving in the flaw, only waiting for a chance like that to come for agrit and be in line for business. They grow very fast, and in the course of two or three days a rattlesmake that has lost its fangs is resitted with a brand-new pair. This is a good that a rattler is made harmless by extracting its venom inness. The only way to render one of these reptiles harmless, besides killing it, is to apply rei-hot from to the cavities left by the fangs. This will destroy all the vitality of these dangerous parts and new fangs will not come in.

"The rattlesmake never pursues his new, has a listment in the United States army. To the second grade belonged those selected for their special capabilities as field and line officers; of course a much smaller number. In the third grade were only general officers and those whose province was to provide and dispose of the resources of money and munitions of war worked in harmony with other officers of like grade in the Knights of the Goiden Cress, a sympathetic secret order of Mexican revolutionists which was formed on similar lines. For this army for such the order was, in all points, and was meant to be until established in peaceful possession of Mexico-strict milling the province was to provide and dispose of the resources of money and munitions of war worked in harmony with other officers and those whose province was to provide and dispose of the resources of money and munitions of war resources of money and munitions of war on the resources of money and the third grade were only general officers and these whose province was to provide and dispose of the case of money and the second grade belonged beaution of the provide and time of course a much smaller number. In the third grade were only gen listment in the United States army. To the The control of the property of of the prope

THE REPUBLICANS BADLY SPLIT BY COGGESHALL'S BOLT.

Proveton Feeling Against the Present

Bisa sea Benntor Coggeshatt's Bental that There Has Been Bribery on His Side, Utica, Aug. 31 .- The political situation in neida a unty is unprecedented. Never before has feeling run so high here or have so many tales been told out of school. In this respect one faction of the Republicans is as bad as the other. The Republicans are by the ears as they have not be an since the toughest times of contest between the Stalwarts and Half Breeds over Senator Conkling's prominence in politics.
The Cogges hall bolt from the County Convention was unex pected till the very last except by those who orgi inized and planned it. The scene in the Convers ion at Rome was a memorable one. Deputy Attorney-General Jack Davies marched up.am! down in front of the delegates with nervous wa Itation. State Committeeman Charles W. Hacl ett, who any time prefers a deal to a row, sought the shades of the St. Law. rence. Scripture, the Republican boss of Rome, was an interested spectator. Russ Johnson, Davies's partner, with a cap like Jack's, was busy bobbing up and down among the delegates, giving parting instructions. Congressman Sherman, with ruddy face and ample proportions, having done his best to defeat Coggeshall, wore a schisfied smile. Billy Dodge. the bosses' Chairman of the Convention, was about to ask their fur ther pleasure, when down the aisle strode Sena or Coggeshall, drawn up to the full height of his more than six feet, He proceeded to express his opinions without fear or favor. He characterized Davies as a modern-Jack Sheppard and political Jack the Ripper, and the Camden statesman's eyes bulged out like peeled onions. He denounced ring rule,and ring method win a style that compelled the confession that it was the best speech he ever made. Apparently as cool as a cucumber, he worked on his audience till he aroused them to a great pitch of engleusiasm when he misquoted English history little interests of an appeal to the people. When he had finished he walked out of the hall, and, an the suggestion of a delegate, fully-nineteen-twentleths of the peo-

ple walked ou Aufzer him. There really was not very much excuse for the action taken, but a faction which has determined what to glo can readily thad a reason for it. In another ball in the city of Rome, within hearing of Sink's Opera House, where the ring Convention was in session, Coggeshall was nominsted on an indep-tadent ticket. At Rome some 400 signatures were recured on his petition. In Utica the other night there was a meeting at Music Hall, and thetilerald in its report of the assemblage says:

"When the meeting was called to order about 700 or 800 men were on he main floor and in the galleries, but before the meeting had adjourned the crowd had been taugmented by several hundred more."

At that meeting an organ dization was perfected and committees appointed. Something over 300 names were added to the list of petitioners, and though 500 is sufficient abox 1 800 will be filed. A more enthusiastic reception was never accorded to any politician than Mr. Cogreshall received at the Music Hall meet ng. When called on for a speech the Senator a sponded, and he scored the Republican bosses & ght and left and denounced ring rule vehemently. He showed that the Republican county conventions for the last ten or fifteen years had on an average been held about the middle of Septem ber, and that never before had one been ,held in the month of never before had one been held in the month of August. He referred to Mr. Dav. es and Mr. Johnson as the Heavenly Twins, and their names were roundly hissed. He paid a glowing tribute to Joseph Porter of Kome, and od yetheran, to whom was promised the Assembly normination in the Third district, but who will not get it. The greatest demonstration of disapproval and the heaviest stop more flavored to be importers. Thus, to secure uniformity, if for no more human reason, the Aissenbert of the flow of Charles W. Hackett, Charman of Me. Republican State Committee, Hackett was for Weaver, but was unable to carry his own variety for his favorite. The delegate from the Twel the word of I tlea was one of the storetaries of the dog, and now that the condition is made plain, it is the duty of the members to save certain breeds from the result by for the passing was a fail of the waver man so that Hill from his word might vote against Cogge, hall. In his most impressive way the Senator declared that as fool was his judge he had no received a dollar in this committee was for the committee of the dog, and now the first clipping and the subsequent pullings of the congel had the first clipping and the subsequent pullings of the first clipping August. He referred to Mr. Dav. es and Mr.

istment in the United States army. To the second grade belonged those selected for their the second grade and selected for their the \$1,000 in it for him. Mr. Hackett was at that conference, and the next incrning's H-rold gave double-leaded prominence to the story and to a charge that \$10,000 of money raised by Tammany Hall had been brought to Omedal county to buy Coggeshall's nomination at Rouge. Mr. Lewis was formerly a Justice of the Phace in the village of Lowel, and is accounted A reliable and respectable citizen. District At zoney Klock read the report in the Herold, and, hiring a horse, went over to Mr. Lewis's residence and brought him to Rome. Judge Dun more was summoned and the delegate was put on the rack to testify to the circumstances of the alleged bribe, which he did very fully; but he steadfastly refused to give the name of the person who offered him the money. This halp-pened the day before the Republican County Convention. The Coggeshall people claim is was a fake invented to prejudice their chances of success and to prevent his nomination. Now amount of persunsion could induce Mr. Lewis to tell who tempted him, and finally the County Judge committed him to jail for contempt of court. The next day, in a labeas corpus proceeding taken before Special Surrogate Worden, he was promptly released, on the ground that under the Rome charter the County Judge has a promptly released, on the ground that under the Rome charter the County Judge has a people are wendering how much credence his story is entitled to.

The candidacy of Senator Coggeshall complicates Oneida county polities. He proposes to have a complete organization in every town in the county, and will go about making speeches in everyvillage and school district. The length of campaign is advantageous to him in this respect, that it afferds him ample opportunity to see and talk with the voters in every section. He is a most persuasive pleader, and will be able to make a great many people believe he i

invorced all the measures they actrocated. It can be safely said that fully three fourths of nis support will come from so-called Democrata. In his campaigns be has lost a good many Republican votes, but more than made them up by Democratic support, so that he has run as well as or better than the balance of his ticket. The local Democratic leaders are very uncertain what it is best to do under the circumstances. The fact that Coggeshall will draw largely from the party support will make it very difficult to secure a candidate to take the Senatorial nomination.

There is a very good chance for Democratic success. There is a very strong feeling against the present Republican bosses, and Mesars, Hackett, Davies, Scripture, Sherman, and others have very pronounced enemies in their own party. These gentlemen are in the saddless far as frepublican polities in this county are concerned, and have absolutely dictated the nominations thus far, and will continue to do so as long as they are able. Another year will surely see a very pronounced uprising against their control, and independent Republicans are already so thoroughly dissatisfied with them that they will vote against their control, and independent Republicans are already so thoroughly dissatisfied with them that they will vote against their thems at the election to emphasize their weakness. George Kiock, the Republican candidate for District Attorney, has displeased some important and prominent managers in his own party, and his action will cost him many votes at the election. An able and nopular Democrat would stand a very good chance of election to succeed him.

CALEDONIA, N. Y., Aug. 31.-According to the memoranda of Superintendent of Hatcheries James Annin, just completed, the following fish and fish fry have been distributed among the waters of the State this year: Brown trout, yearlings, 3,250; brown trout fry, 1,977,500;

NO MORE CROPPED EARS.

AMERICAN DOG EXPERTS TO IMI-TATE THE ENGLISH EXAMPLE.

Rules to Be Passed at the Next Kennel Club Meeting Prohibiting the Mutila-tion of Bull Terriers and Great Banen, At the annual meeting of the English Kennel Club on Feb. 27, 1895, it was made a law that no dog born after March 31, 1895, if cropped, could win a prize at any bench show in Great Britain. The law spread consternation among the lower ranks of day fanciers, although it had the sanction of the Prince of Wales and the gentlemen owners of kennels. The fanciers ried at first that to stop cropping would ruin their business, and they refused to obey the ruling. One result was the prompt conviction of a man and his wife caught cropping a puppy to a month's hard labor in Holloway fail, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was the complainant and, since the English Kennel Club has taboord the practice, every offender is to be rigorously prosecuted.

A resolution against cropping was introduced at the American Kennel Club meeting in July, and the question is to be voted upon at the next meeting, on Sept. 12. The Canadian Kennel Club, at its meeting in Toronto on Sept. 10, will also consider the cropping matter. There is no doubt that both societies will endorse the action of the English Kennel Club and pronounce against cropping.

The rule to be adopted by the American Ken-

nel Club is "that no deg cropped after June 30. 1895, can be a competitor for any prize offered at a show held under A. K. C. rules."

As the cropping is never done until a dog is seven months old, the passage of this rule will put an immediate end to the practice. The officers of the American Kennel Club are: President, August Belmont; Vice-President, Thomas H. Terry, and Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Vredenburgh. The active and associate membership includes every kennel specialty and field trial club in the United States, and every prominent dog breeder. In all matters connected with blue-blooded dogs its rulings are infallible. Any rule passed against cropping will be at once accepted as binding by bench show exhibiters and gentleman owners. Should the dog dealers persist in cropping, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will attend to them. So long as eropping was necessary to make a dog valuable for show pur-poses, neither the American nor English S. P. C. A. could obtain a conviction. Humaniza-rians have an interest, therefore, in the Septem-ber meetics. A cutting away of the lone of the ear to a nar-

ber meeting.

A cutting away of the lobe of the ear to a narrow slit with a sharp point is the mutilation objected to. The chief breeds affected by the new rule are buil terriers, black-and-tan terriers, white English, Irish, and Scottish terriers, Yorkshires, the new American breed, Roston terriers, and Grent Danes. The natural ear flares over and is lined with a mat of hair, a protection to the orlice, the dogs having the power of pricking or creeting their ears when listening intently. The natural covering keeps dust out of the enr, and, it is said, increases and prolongs the sense of hearing. It is maintained that cropping promotes deafness, but this is not thoroughly proved. Some buil terriers are deaf, but experts hold this is due to albinoism rather than to clipping. One of the largest breeders of black-and-tans, who has always cropped, says he has never heard of a deaf black-and-tan dog or bluth.

In the case of buil terriers the practice arose when dogs were used in the fighting pits. It was thought more humane to crop the ear flaps than to heve them torn off by an opponent in battle. In the other breeds cropping is merely a fashion. The crucky is not alone in the cropping. The remnant must stand up in a jaunty way, and as the ear would often "crukle." or

hattle, in the only a fashion. The cruelty is not alone in the cropping. The remnant must stand up in a jaunty way, and, as the ear would often "crinkle," or grow crooked in healing, it is the practice to "pull" the streds of flesh frequently—a most termenting process—until the proper shape is In an interview on cropping, Secretary G. P. Vredenburgh of the American Kennel Club

A very practical view of the cropping question was taken by James Mortimer, superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Ciulo bench show, and a famous indge in show rings in all parts of the country. He said:

"It is going to give a great deal of trouble to breeders, show judges, and dealers for some years to come, yet the anti-cropping rule is a goes one. It will affect the sale of cropped does, except for breeding, and the new dogs have still to fix their value. While in time built terrier, Great Pane, and the small terrier men will raise a type with a neat, small ear, for some years yet the sprawly, flappy ears will spoil the looks of the nead. No attention has hitherto been paid to the ears, except to have the stock, or part mear the head, thick and strong, so that they would cut well, and it follows that the first ears grown after the cropping stops will be coarse and ugly.

"The credit for the abolition of cropping is largely due to the Irish Terrier Club, which announced three years ago that cropped dogs could not compete for the valuable special prizes it offers to the bench shows in the United Kingdom. Since then the Irish terriers brought out have not had clipped ears, and they divide the honors in the open classes at the shows with wopped vaterans. This is true, too, in this country. The recently imported dogs have had I ping ears, and they win at our shows against the country. The recently imported dogs have had I begin ears, and they win an our shows against the country. The recently imported dogs have had I begin of Junn has a small and pretty ear, and, better still, he transmits it to his proped terrious. Raino O'Lynn has a small and pretty ear, and, better still, he transmits it to his proped terrious. Raino O'Lynn has a small and pretty ear, and, better still, he transmits it to his proped terrious. The new rule will force the buil terrier men and the test to tackle the problem. I believe our breakers can produce an equally goed looking dog without the aid of the selacts. Undoubtedly cropp his is

TOWS SEE N FROM RIVERSIDEDRIFE A Picturesq ar Spectacle to Be Witnessed by Stroi ers on These Hot Nights,

Strollers along Riverside Drive these hot nights are always more or less interested in the tows that pass up the river. Looking south from any high points, long the drive the lights of the city and of the b p-lest part of the river are seen, and out from am bug them comes the tow, gradu-

city and of the b beist part of the river are seen, and out from an bug them comes the tow, gradually taking form as it draws nearer and into the less travelled, dar her part of the river. The observer is on high pround, the braileades are beyond, and down be low on the broad river moves the tow, a long thredilight procession without music, and swimpting silently. Ahead with a long towline splasines the big tug like a drum major, its after flags taff, or signal staff, which you fancy is this marine drum major, baton, is nivelshie, but you can locate it by the two white lights carried alort.

At the end of the irong line begins the procession of canal boats, saloh showing a signal light and other lights alor g at the windows of the cabins. You can't sea, but you know that upon these decks, as upon vernadas or front yards on land, and within these checks, as upon vernadas or front yards on land, and within these thebitations ashere, the Capiala and his wife and children are it ving as much at home asthough they were any lorded fast in a house built somewhere on the land. The tow comes slowly late view, and it moves as slowly that you would not note its movement unless you watched it closely; but its you asunter along yourself in the warm salaming night you observe how and then that it is higher and higher up the river; it is an illustration of what can be accomplished by keeping involving; and, finally, when it comes time for you to seek your own home you note in a last last at the tow that it is now pretty well up the river; in fact, its lights are almost out of sight in the distance.

CYNICS OF THE WARD ROOM

NAVAL OFFICERS WHO CULTIVATE GLOOMY VIEWS OF LIFE.

M'alter in the Department One of Their Retiefs - Useful In Forming Young Officers - Wiedom of the Cynte-in-thief, Naval officers believe that the Navy Departs nent is malicious. They always have believed this, whatever the political complexion of the Administration. There was a case in point the other day. A naval officer who had falled into the had graces of the department was anddenly onlered away from the post to which he had been assigned by way of mild punishment. The explanation was that the depart ment had, discovered that the officer was greatly pleased with the post. This being the case, the change was made in order that his punishments might be more effective. The civilian scantely believes that such a thing as malice toward an officer whose offence had not been pera narto the Secretaryor any other member of the Administration is possible. But officers of the navy are always ready to cite cases in which, to their minds, malice is presumptive. A man that runs his ship aground, they say, may always, expect to be harried by the Secretary of the Kavy until the offender has expiated his offence, "Hounded" is the word that is sometimes used in speaking of these cases, for naval officers are fond of believing that their brethren in disgrace do not escape with the simple sentence of the court martial, but are followed; up sometimes for years with assignments to unpleasant duty. All this seems to the civilian who knows

something of the ward room merely part of the mild cynicista that reigns there. Every ward room has its citef cynic with his satellites, the smaller cynics. The ward room has a capacious maw for newspapers, if they are ob tainable, and the cynic's comment upon the news of the day is always fresh and surprising to the civilian guest that may be present at the table when the cynic gives forth his wisdom, Even the cynic, however, palls upon his messmates after a time, for the ward-room cynic is rarely the real thing, and itsis difficult to preserve a pose throughout a long cruise with a dozen pair of keen and humarous eyes fixed upon the poser. The chief cynic astrong point if he be not too high in rank, is the ease and grace with which he chaffs the youngsters. Of course the execulty officer, if he happens to be the cynic, must forego this tempting indicates. But if the cynic happens to be the gaymaster or the built lieutenant, he can make the ward room a very dreadful place for the youngsters. The cynic has usually been everywhere and seen everything. He knows the best hotel in Yokohama, the place to buy cheroots in Manila, the best way to keep cool in Madagascar, and the etiquette of drinking in the ward room of a Russian man-of-war. It was a somewhat famous cynic of the navy who, in balancing the advantages of naval life and civil life, summed up in favor of the former with the celebrated declaration that the certainty for life of a regular succession of hot meals was better than the unadorned liberty of the civilian.

The naval synic, if he be a really benevolent person, as he frequently is, may do a vast deal for the youngsters. His chaff usually has in it the element of a corrective for extreme youth, and in his softer moments he imparts price has lips like ripe apples in autumn from the youngsters. Naval aphorisms fall from his lips like ripe apples in autumn from the youngsters. Naval aphorisms fall from his lips like ripe apples a to the conduct of a youthful Ensign at the St. Thomas quality ball, or the wisest course for a youngster in his first tour of duty at Washington. Really observant persons can easily detect the young officers that have been formed by the hands of a benevolent cynic. Some of them have the making of excellent cynics in themselves. Now that the new ships are nearly all big enough to admit of a rigid separation of the sterage mess usually includes the paymaster's clerk, and the oldest of these men play the role of the winde mates after a time, for the ward-room cynic is rarely the real thing, and it is difficult to pre

highly creditable manner, especially considering the fact that, in spite of their uniform, they are not, properly speaking, officers.

The cynic, of course, is a bear on the navy. He draws a dreadful picture of his profession to the youngster on his first cruise. He speake evil of dignities, civil dignities be it remembered, for the cynic is a disciplinarian and knows better than to offend against the naval code of precedence. But the cynic is eloquent upon the fever at Rio, the northers in the River Plate, the cunni of Callao, the filth of Bangkok, and the dissivantage of personal and official relations with the inhabitants of Hayti. The cynic says hard things of politicians, meaning the Secretary of the Navy and his assistants, and professes to believe that it is not faith, but pull, that removes mountains. He wonders why he ever entered the navy. He coursels landsmen against seeking appointments to the Academy for their sons; but the cynic is expessed and convicted on the day when the morning papers announce that his eldest boy has been appointed a naval cades at large by the President.

A SOCIALISTIC PAILURE

Troubles of Australians Who Tried to Ore gantze a Community on an Ideal Plan

The French Foreign Office has recently issued a report on a socialistic experiment begun two years ago in Paraguay. The Paraguayan Government conceded to miles on the river Tibiquari, upon condition that within six years 1,200 immigrant families should be settled there. Colonists presented themselves in large numbers, and \$150,000 was raised in subscriptions of \$300 each. Any colonist withdrawing from the scheme was to lose all. The settlement was baptized New Australia in advance. The colonists arrived

Australia in advance. The colonists arrived upon the ground in September, 1893, and found themselves in a wilderness. Tiblquart proved to be a miserable little stream, dry half the year and in the wet season navigable only in flat boats.

Equality of pay for all was a principle of the organization, and each was to live upon the goods of the community. The abrogation of all authority was declared by the constitution of the colony, but the managers took upon themselves the right to regulate the community and to exclude without the formality of a vote drunkards and idlers. They also surrounded themselves with a strong police force.

of a vote drunkards and idlers. They also surrounded themselves with a strong police force.

The colony at once divided itself into two camps. One supported the energytic, though very moderately intelligent, old man that had made himself master of the colony. The other, made up of dissidents, eventually quit the colony and returned to Vilia Rica, the port of debarkation. This took eighty-five persons from the community. They reported that mutual fear and invessant strife made New Australia an interno rather than a paradise. The dissidents were on the point of returning to Australia in great distress, when the Paraguayan Government conceded to them a new territory in the department of Gonzales. Here they began to prosper, though with small regard to the original principles of the colony.

Meanwhile there had occurred a second schism in the colony at New Australia. This time the director yielded to the schismatics, and, with fifty companions, settled in another part of the country. What was left of the original colony was a prey to continual blearing, and in September, 1894, twenty-five colonists went to Buenos Ayres, where they became a charge upon the public charities, Those left behind reorganized the community and dropped the socialistic features. They chose for leaders the men they took to be the most intelligent and broad-minded, and settled down with the determination to succeed by the use of the best agricultural methods, without attempting to present to the world a society formed upon the socialistic ideal.

He Knew About the Scata,

Among the people going up town on the elevated the other night, when the cars were filled with people returning from excursion trips, was one family party of a father and mother and two children. One of the two children, a little girl, fell asleep on her mother's lap; the other child, a small boy, went to sleep sitting in the next seat alongside his father. The cane seat next seat alongside his father. The cane seat was slippery, and the small bey kept slipping off. The seats in the elevated cars are made separately, each on a frame of its own, and they are movable. Evidently this fact was familiar to the father. He tried to lift the seat at the from, but it sturk; but he knew for sure, and he reached under the seat and started it here. Then he shifted it forward an inch or two, lifting the front of it upon the supporting frame, so that instead of being level it inclined backward. Then the little fellow reach securely and slept peacefully until they dame to their station.

Passengers in a Broadway cable car the other Sunday were mildly interested in a race between the car and a hearse going up Broadway from South Ferry returning from a funeral The hearse moved along at a uniform gait, with